

MET

cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The metals are fix in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the semi metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out. *Moxon.*
2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written mettle. See METTLE.

Being glad to find their companions had so much metal, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*
3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of metal he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hadibras, p. i.*

METALLESIS. *n. f.* [μεταλλήσις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

METALLICAL. *adj.* [from metallum, Lat. metallique, French.]

METALLICK. *adj.* Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Watson's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of mineral treasure, and metallick ore. *Blackmore.*

METALLIFEROUS. *adj.* [metallum and fero, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

METALLINE. *adj.* [from metal.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º. 84.*

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely metalline cylinder, not interrupted by interperfed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

METALLIST. *n. f.* [from metal; metalliste, Fr.] A worker in metals; or skilled in metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exercit.*

METALLOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [metallum and γραφή.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

METALLURGIST. *n. f.* [metallum and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY. *n. f.* [metallum and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

TO METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [metamorphose, Fr. μεταμορφώω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast metamorphos'd me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakespeare.*

They became degenerate and metamorphos'd like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite to suddenly metamorphos'd into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Watson's Buckingham.*

From such rude principles our form began;
And earth was metamorphos'd into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [metamorphose, Fr. μεταμορφώσις.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of metamorphosis, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Gov. Tongue.*

The fifteenth book is the master-piece of the whole metamorphosis. *Dryden.*

What! my noble colonel in metamorphosis! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as metamorphoses, are far more rare. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several of the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

METAPHOR. *n. f.* [metaphore, Fr. μεταφορά.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopea delights. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil's Æneid.*

METAPHORICAL. *adj.* [metaphorique, Fr. from metaphor.] METAPHORICK. *adj.* Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a metaphorical use. *Hooker.*

METAPHRASE. *n. f.* [μεταφράσις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as metaphor.

METAPHRAST. *n. f.* [μεταφραστής, Fr. μεταφραστής.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. *adj.* METAPHYSICK. *adj.*

1. Verbed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

He thee higher,

To chaffice with the valour of my tongue

All that impedes thee from the golden round,

Which fate, and metaphysical aid, doth seem

To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

METAPHYSICK. *n. f.* [μεταφυσική, Fr. μεταφυσική.] On-

METAPHYSICKS. *s.* tology; the doctrine of the general af-

fections of substances existing.

The mathematics and the metaphysics,

Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

Call her the metaphysics of her sex,

And say the tortures wits, as quartsans vex

Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form

of contrary species should be received confusedly together,

which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his metaphysics.

Peacham on Drawing.

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!

See metaphysick call for aid on sense! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topics of ontology or metaphysick, are cause, effect,

action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and

sign. *Watt's Logic.*

METAPHYSIS. *n. f.* [μεταφυσική.] Transformation; metamor-

phosis. *Dict.*

METAPLASM. *n. f.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetoric,

wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their

natural order. *Dict.*

METASTASIS. *n. f.* [μεταστάσις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a metastasis,

or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his

lungs. *Harvey on Consumption.*

METATARSAL. *adj.* [from metatarsus.] Belonging to the me-

tatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the metatarsal

bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much

of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

METATARSUS. *n. f.* [μέτα and ταρσός.] The middle of the

foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to

those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining

the tarsus to the metatarsus. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

METATHESIS. *n. f.* [μετάθεσις.] A transposition.

TO METE. *v. a.* [metor, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to

measure.

I will divide Shechem, and mete the valley of Succoth. *Psal.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known

measure wherewith to mete it. *Heldr.*

Though you many ways pursue

To find their length, you'll never mete the true,

But thus; take all that space the sun

Mete out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

METEWAND. *n. f.* [mete and wand.] A staff of a cer-

tain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure metewand lieth before their eyes.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in meteyard, weight, or

measure. *Lev. xix. 35.*

TO METEMPSYCHOSE. *v. a.* [from metempsychosis.] To trans-

late from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to

be metempsychos'd, or translated into the bodies of asses, and

there remain certain years, for poor men to take their penny-

worth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS. *n. f.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration

of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of metempsychosis, or transmigration of

the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto

their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician

became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

METEOR. *n. f.* [meteore, Fr. météore.] Any bodies in the air

or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Look'd*

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Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case? *Shakespeare.*

Of his heart's meteors tilting in his face?
She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing

star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the

like meteor strong influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These burning fits but meteors be,
Whole matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee, *Donne.*

Are an unchangeable firmament.
Then flaming meteors, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hang in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward

To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

METEOROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from meteorology.] Relating to the

doctrine of meteors.

Many others are considerable in meteorological divinity.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new-

come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or meteorological

impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to

be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEOROLOGIST. *n. f.* [from meteorology.] A man skilled in

meteors, or studious of them.

The meteorologist observe, that amongst the four elements

which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is

a notable correspondency. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEORLOGY. *n. f.* [μετεωρολογία and λόγος.] The doctrine of

meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural meteorology, or innate

presentation of wind and weather. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

METEOROUS. *adj.* [from meteor.] Having the nature of a me-

teor.

From the o'er hill

To their fixt station, all in bright array,

The cherubim descended, on the ground

Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist,

Ris'n from a river. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

METER. *n. f.* [from meteo.] A measurer: as, a coal-meter, a

land-meter.

METHEGLIN. *n. f.* [meddyglyn, Welsh, from medd and glyn,

glutinare ait Minshew, vel a meddyg medicus & llyn potus

quia potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with

water and fermented.

White handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.

—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,

Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare.*

T' allay the strength and hardness of the wine, *Dryden.*

And with old Bacchus new metheglin join.

METHINKS, verb impersonal. [me and thinks.] This is im-

agined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to

confound me and I.] I think; it seems to me; methinks.

See MESEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though

less in use. Methinks was used even by those who used like-

wise methinks.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and,

methinks, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet

inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set

forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the

sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude;

but by innovation of thoughts, methinks, he breaks it. *Dryd.*

There is another circumstance, which, methinks, gives us

a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what

passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of

ideas which then arise in her. *Addison's Spect. N.º. 487.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

METHOD. *n. f.* [methode, Fr. méthode.]

Method, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of

several things, or performing several operations in such an

order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the

seeds from which it sprang, and the method of curing it, be-

longest to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the

practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker, b. v.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,

And fashion your demeanour to my looks,

Or I will beat this method in your conscience. *Shakespeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the method I

think best to be observed in schools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are

several methods for cultivating and improving it, and without

which it will be very uncertain. *Addison's Spect. N.º. 409.*

METHODICAL. *adj.* [methodique, Fr. from method.] Ranged

or proceeding in due or just order.

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The observations follow one another without that methodi-

cal regularity requisite in a prose author. *Addison's Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where

he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of

irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own know-

ledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories. *Rogers.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison's Resolam.*

METHODICALLY. *adv.* [from methodical.] According to meth-

od and order.

All the rules of painting are methodically, concisely, and

clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

To begin methodically, I should enjoin you travel; for ab-

sence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Snuckling.*

TO METHODISE. *v. a.* [from method.] To regulate; to dis-

pose in order.

Refolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,

The royal spy retir'd unseen,

To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,

And methodize revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to methodize his thoughts,

has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost

amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Speator, N.º. 476.*